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PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the most moderate prices at THE DAILY PRESS' OFFICE All proofs and road and all work superintended by Englishmen. Always equal and generally superior to that done anywhere else. Estimates given.

No. 11,717.

號七百七十年萬第

日二十一月七月十二日

HONGKONG SATURDAY AUGUST 31st 1895.

六月三日

號一十三月八英港香

[PRICE \$24 PER MONTH.]

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to "The Daily Press," only, and special business notes to "The Manager." Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the "Daily Press" should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only Supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: "Press."

P. O. Box 20 Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

THE FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW  
"HAZELDEAN" ROBINSON ROAD,  
Apple. [1815]

Douglas Steamship Company,  
Limited.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND  
FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship  
"NAOMA,"  
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above  
Ports, TO MORROW, the 1st September, et.  
DAVIES

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1895. [1812]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared  
to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current  
Rates.

DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1895. [1816]

NOTICE.

The Undersigned has been Appointed Sole  
AGENT for WOOD & CO.'s well-known  
COW BRAND of Fine  
AUSTRALIAN TABLE BUTTER,

In 1 lb. Tins. Fresh Stocks always on hand.  
Special Terms to the Trade.

GEO. F. LAMBERT,

BUDDELL STREET,

Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [1817]

THE PUNJOM MINING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at a Meeting  
of the Directors of this Company held at the Company's Office, Connaught  
House, Queen's Road Central, Victoria,  
Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 2nd August, 1895, a final Call of Twenty-five cents per  
Share was made upon all Members holding  
Ordinary Shares of the Company, and that the  
sum will be Payable to the SECRETARY at the  
Office of the Company, or to Messrs.  
SIMONSEN & CO., the Company's Agents at SWATOW,  
on or before TUESDAY, the 3rd September, 1895.

And Notice is also given that, in accordance  
with Clause 24 of the Company's Articles of  
Association, if the Sum payable in respect of  
any Call be not paid before the said 3rd  
SEPTEMBER, 1895, the Holder of the time being  
of the Share in respect of which the Call shall  
have been made shall be liable for damages  
at the rate of Ten Dollars per Centum per  
Annum from the said 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1895,  
to the time of the actual payment.

Shareholders are requested to note that Scrip  
must be sent in when paying Calls, in order  
that such payments may be endorsed thereon.

By Order of the Directors,

JAMES B. DUNCAN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1895. [1818]

NOTICE.

THE WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND  
STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 48, dated 21st  
August, 1891, of the SHARES Nos.  
1,881 to 1,970 in this Company, standing in the  
Name of Mr. CONRAD SCHWENKE, of  
Hongkong, HAS BEEN LOST and if at the  
expiration of One Month from the date hereof  
the above Document be not forthcoming another  
Certificate will be issued by the Company and  
thereafter no other will be issued.

MEYER & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1895. [1819]

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

The Largest and Strongest financial institution  
in its kind in the World. Large numbers  
of its Policies are maturing year by year and they show a LARGE DIVIDEND.

RETURNS to living policy holders than any  
other form of Assurance issued by ANY  
OTHER LIFE COMPANY.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1893.

Assets 25,220,082

Liabilities 25,477,999

Surplus 6,748,073

Income 8,764,703

New Assured, 1893. 42,765,714

Outstanding Assured... 134,277,923

Total Assets 49,119,332

For Illustrations of material policies, or for  
all other information, apply to

SHEWAN & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1895. [1820]

D R K N O R R E S  
L I O N B R A N D  
A N T I P Y R I N E

(Dose for Adults 15 (63 grains troy).

The most approved and most efficacious remedy

in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIC FEVER,

TYPHOUS, INFLUENZA, DYSPEPSIA,

ERYSPHELA, HOOPING COUGH,

and other complaints. It is also the very best

Anesthetic. Highly recommended by the

Medical Faculty. Ask for DR. KNORE'S ANTI-

PYRINE. Each Tin bears the Inventor's

Signature "DR. KNORE" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vulnerary; it is

efficacious stimulating the closing up of Wounds

and is especially useful.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and

Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Ex-

port, Import, and Bank Co., Sole Agents for

Cuba.

Beware of Spurious Imitations. [1874]

NOTICE OF FIRM

N O T I C E .

DURING my temporary absence from the

Colony my Business will be in Charge of

Mr. J. V. VERNON, who holds my Power

of Attorney.

ERICH GEORG,

Shawbroker.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1895. [1803]

INTIMATIONS

NORTH BORNEO REVENUE FARMS

TENDER will be received by the  
SECRETARY to the GOVERNOR, Sarawak,  
on or before 30th NOVEMBER next, for the  
following REVENUE FARMS for 1896—

Opium Farm, North Borneo East Coast.  
Spirit & Wine Farm, North Borneo, Prov.  
Alcohol Farm, North Borneo.

Pawabring Farm, North Borneo.

Customs Farm of Import and Export  
Duties, North Borneo.

Gambling Restriction, for North Borneo  
only.

Blasian, Birdnest, Wharf, Dues, and  
Market Dues, North Borneo only.

TRIBUNALS will be made to inspect each  
District and Province separately.

For particulars, apply to the Hongkong or

Singapore Agents of the British North Borneo  
Company. [1815]

POULTLAND CEMENT.

J. B. WHITE & BROS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1895. [1820]

INSURANCES

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned, being local agents appointed  
for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current  
Rates.

DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1895. [1816]

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COW BRAND of Fine

AUSTRALIAN TABLE BUTTER,

In 1 lb. Tins. Fresh Stocks always on hand.

Special Terms to the Trade.

GEO. F. LAMBERT,

BUDDELL STREET,

Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [1817]

NOTICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE ON

RENT, FIRE, ACCIDENT, &c.

DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1895. [1816]

NOTICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to accept

FIRE POLICIES on

ACCIDENTS, &c.

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Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1895. [1816]

## INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

## VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON 1895-96.

Our First Supplies of these best Quality Seeds have arrived, and Orders will be executed in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

## SEED LISTS

with

HINTS FOR GARDENING  
has been issued and can be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in LONDON.

They are packed under our own Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in FINE WEATHER ONLY and the remainder of the packets secured from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat sowings.

## CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally.

It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour, and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs each, £1.75.

25 lbs. £4.50.

Directions for use are given on the Label.

## RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS."

LAWN MOWERS.

The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.

For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1895.

subsequently to work them, the railways may prove usefully and also benefit the country through which they pass; but all undertakings of the kind, if built with native capital and controlled by officials, must in the very nature of things prove financial failures. There can be no genuine progress in China under the Chinese, save projects for the development of the resources of the country, for the provision of suitable means of intercommunication, and for the amelioration of the condition of the people are foredoomed to collapse through the influence of the great sanguine system. It will be well for those sanguine persons who dream that the recent disasters in arms sustained by China will have an educational effect on the Peking Government to bear in mind the short memory the Chinese carry for reverses, the intensity of the national conceit that will not admit a defeat, and the unprogressive nature of the unwieldy empire, so little sensitive as a whole to reverses or disaster. Material progress in China will be governed by the necessities of the hour, and where necessity does not continue to press there will be certain and inevitable retrogression. The more widely this fact is recognised the less disappointment will be felt by and by when the strain of the war and the monetary fever of some of the Treaty Powers has relaxed. The Chinese Government will learn little or nothing from their recent reverses unless it be a conviction that they must buy more ships and guns; they will altogether forget to take to heart the real lessons of the war and endeavour to reform the administration.

The steamer *Lightning*, left London for Singapore yesterday morning, and may be expected here on or about the 8th September. A short time ago we referred to the presence on the British market of stocks of Fairbank and Sons' Japanese make. Those we have are arriving in increasing quantities and are of very good quality, so good indeed that the difference could not be told were it not for the Japanese names on them.

At Singapore Mr. Justice Lasell has been completing, on the bench, in an appeal case, the display of Japanese typewritten copies of the French *Constitution* instead of the original documents. We should think as a rule good copies would prefer the typewritten copies, provided they were certified as accurate, but there is no accounting for taste.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUBPENNED TO THE "DAILY PRESS"]

LONDON, 23rd August.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

*The Journal des Débats* contends that the French compensation of Metzville is in absolute disregard to the rights and interests of France.

## GREAT BRITAIN, THE POITE, AND ARMENIAN REFORMS.

The Poite has called to its Envoy at Paris and St. Petersburg, complaining bitterly of the discouraging attitude taken by Great Britain in regard to the Armenian Reforms, which it states is derogatory to the prestige of the Sultan. It appealed to France and Russia to induce Great Britain to modify her attitude.

The Poite makes in all seriousness a most

amusing statement viz.: "We have treated them with the same kindly feelings as our own subjects." The Emperor, however, the Imperial Government, had sent his whole duty force to Armenia. It has been known and condoned, and also active, in season and out of season. "We have recently issued commands to the high officials of the provinces, to render to them special protection as occasion made it necessary." It would be curious, of course, our part, to make any such statement. Planchet was almost as conspicuous among the exhibitors for sharpness and quality. Kyo and Shima contributed the greater portion of the exhibits in this class, while the others ranging from Oh set to the *tschuk* (white) to a little over 8 oz. We saw, of course, to cotton flannel. Of paper in all its varieties, India matches and cotton yarns it is unnecessary to speak. In the manufacture of these staples Japan's industry is already recognized. But special reference may be made to the serges, tweeds, and cloth produced at the *Oki* Factory. These goods seem to be of really excellent quality and possess the above-mentioned qualities of the *tschuk*. Kyo is a long list that will carry to our readers an idea of what the Japanese are doing.

Articles. Place of manufacture. Price.

Boots (high-lava Eihime) ... £3.00 to 4.00

other places ... £3.00 per pair.

Bed blankets ... Oki, Tokyo ... £4.00 per m.

Striped blankets Oki, Tokyo ... £5.00 per m.

Carrige rugs Oki, Tokyo ... £2.50 per m.

Shawls Oki, Tokyo ... £1.50 per m.

Glass tumblers Osaka ... 50 sen to 3 yen

Claret glasses Osaka ... 90 sen to 2.50

Lamp chimneys Osaka ... 18 sen to 3

(pair)

Pencils (lead) Osaka ... 50 sen to 2.50

Fork (iron) ... 10 sen

Pearl Buttons Osaka ... 80 sen per dozen

Lamp globes Osaka ... 30 sen to 1.50

Hot (steak) Nagasaki ... 75 sen to 1 yen

Slate pencils Nagasaki ... 90 sen to 100

Thermometers Tokyo, etc. ... 50 sen to 50 sen

Clocks (octagonal) Osaka ... 2 yen to 8.00

Scent ... Osaka ... 70 sen to 2.50

Hair oil ... Osaka ... 60 sen to 1.50

Wh. shirt collar Tokyo ... 8 sen to 10

White shirts Tokyo ... 1.50 yen each

Christians ... ... 1 yen per 20

Hats (felt) ... Osaka ... 70 sen to 2 yen

Door mats ... Osaka ... 90 sen to 3 yen

Socks (cotton) ... Osaka ... 70 sen to 1.50

Towels (cotton) ... Osaka ... 80 sen to 2.50

Tooth-brushes ... Osaka ... 75 sen to 3 yen

Feeding bottles ... Osaka ... 55 sen to 1.50

To this list might be added piano organs, musical instruments, optical wares, various kinds of surgical instruments, optical glasses, microscopes, cameras, etc., for scientific purposes. We have not the data at present for an exhaustive catalogue, and besides our object is only to convey a rough idea of the development of Japanese industry as exhibiting.

Japanes Mail.

## CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NAO SAN PO"]

It is said that H. E. Chang-Chih-ting, Vice-  
Chancellor of Nanking, hearing that the Canton officers intended to abolish the Naval College in Whampoa, wired to the Viceroy of Canton a few days ago to the effect that the said college, which was founded by him when he was Vice-  
Minister of Education, will be transferred to Canton in future, and that it would not be an  
evil. It is said that the Canton officers have  
already asserted that the proposed abolition  
of the college is absolutely no political significance.

The sitting up of the Grand Canal, through  
which the grain-laden junks formerly sailed for the north with the tribute rice, taken in conjunction with the destruction of the Peiping Squadron by Japans, brought home to the mandarins the peril of being dependent upon their steamers for bringing up the coast. As a matter of fact the fleet of the China Merchants' S. N. Company was scattered during the war, and the vessels had to run under foreign flags, while even then they were liable to seizure had the Japanese Navy not been otherwise occupied. Had the railway, which was practically sanctioned by the Throne, some five years ago, then been commenced it would probably have been available for use during the struggle, and would have been most invaluable for the carriage of troops, arms, and supplies. But the pedant patriot CHANG CHIH-TUNG had dizzled the minds of the Imperial Council with his project to make the railway with steel rails made in Central China of native iron from Manan, and he was allowed to postpone the work until he could procure the material from Chinese soil. Vast sums of money have since been sunk in mining and the construction of ironworks, and the Viceroy is now able to point to huge works at Hanyang, which yet, however, cannot turn out the steel rails for the Grand Canal Railway of China. "While the grass grows the steed may starve" is a proverb the cruelite. Viceroy has never unearched in the Chinese classics, and with all his experience in dealing with foreigners he has not—any more than the ordinary oriental—learned the value of time. The ignominious defeat sustained at the hands of the Japanese has, however, so impressed itself upon the Imperial Government that, though they may appreciate as little as ever the value of time, they see that the want of certain means of communication with the Central provinces may imperil the existence of the eighteen provinces as an autonomous empire. The danger has been near, seemed pressing, and is not yet so distant as to have waned materially. Hence there is reason to suppose the work will really soon be commenced. But though this line be made and Peking brought into close communication with the Yangtze ports and Shanghai it does not follow that other great lines will be constructed. If some impious viceroy and his yet more greedy underlings see in a railway scheme a fine milch cow to be milked at will, it may happen that such line will be constructed, the promoters ruined, and the enterprise rendered non-productive through mismanagement consequent on mandarin interference. If foreign syndicates or companies obtain a concession to make and

subsequently to work them, the railways may prove usefully and also benefit the country through which they pass; but all undertakings of the kind, if built with native capital and controlled by officials, must in the very nature of things prove financial failures.

There can be no genuine progress in China under the Chinese, save projects for the development of the resources of the country, for the provision of suitable means of intercommunication, and for the amelioration of the condition of the people are foredoomed to collapse through the influence of the great sanguine system. It will be well for those sanguine persons who dream that the recent disasters in arms sustained by China will have an educational effect on the Peking Government to bear in mind the short memory the Chinese carry for reverses, the intensity of the national conceit that will not admit a defeat, and the unprogressive nature of the unwieldy empire, so little sensitive as a whole to reverses or disaster. Material progress in China will be governed by the necessities of the hour, and where necessity does not continue to press there will be certain and inevitable retrogression. The more widely this fact is recognised the less disappointment will be felt by and by when the strain of the war and the monetary fever of some of the Treaty Powers has relaxed. The Chinese Government will learn little or nothing from their recent reverses unless it be a conviction that they must buy more ships and guns; they will altogether forget to take to heart the real lessons of the war and endeavour to reform the administration.

The steamer *Taisung* arrived on the 24th instant.

It to the light. It is said that on the 25th inst. the military officer Li He-chou, went in person to the Silk Guild to inquire the matter.

The Viceroy and the Government

have issued a circular order to go to all places to carry on this work, and that if any one dares to treat this man as he is to be severely dealt with.

A short time ago we referred to the presence

on the British market of stocks of Fairbank

and Sons' Japanese make. Those we have

are arriving in increasing quantities and are of

very good quality, so good indeed that the

difference could not be told were it not for the

Japanese names on them.

At Singapore Mr. Justice Lasell arrived from the

High Court on the 24th instant.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Dorothy* left

Singapore yesterday morning, and may be

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between 1890 and 1893 was 11.37 per cent, and the decrease in the exports of British and Irish produce 11.90 per cent, the decrease in our imports 16.17 per cent, showing a falling off in the value of our exports per head of half as much again as took place in our total trade. Our exports have been falling since 1890, and in 1894, up to 21st Aug., 74, 1894, they had fallen to 21 ft. 160, per head, an amount on our population of about £1,000,000 per year. In view of the falling off in our own exports, it cannot be argued that the deficiency in consumption of foreign-made goods has been counteracted by an increase in the export of our home manufactures. Just as Macaulay's *Moral Act* came into full operation the Continental manufacturer was agitating for fixed lines of steamship communication, and there is no doubt that they were assisted by the Merchandise Marks Act in this country. The question, therefore, arises whether some amendment of the present Act ought to come into play. The position of British manufacturers is very difficult, and I do not see how it can be remedied. The *Moral Act* must naturally be regarded as a great empêcheur from which goods are distributed to all parts of the world—goods of foreign and colonial as well as of British origin, and it argues extraordinary obusness on the part of London merchants, as well as ignorance and indifference on the part of our legislators that they did not see in the *Moral Act* the same effect as the *Act* itself would be. It was certainly never intended to do as a check upon the trade of London as a distributing centre, and, there should be no difficulty in introducing a Bill to exempt from its operation all goods passing through London in transit for foreign countries. Unfortunately, or unfortunately, in a large measure, the provisions of the *Act* now, most of the colonies, have, if not an exemption made for the goods in transit, similar alterations in the laws would have to be made in India and the colonies; but for all that, the British merchant should act that the *Act* is amended in the direction indicated.—*British Trade Journal*.

## FALLACY OF MILK.

The popular idea that milk is one of the most wholesome and nutritious articles of food for us all periods of life is by many acts shown to be an error. Cow's milk is admirably adapted for digestion in the stomach of the calf. The bovine stomach is so constructed that it can deal with the simple and easily digested mass of the animal's food. It does not for this reason that cow's milk is constituted that, in the stomach, when brought in contact with the acids and carding-forming agents of the gastric juice, it forms large, tough curds. Woman's milk, on the other hand, forms small, soft curds. This is one of the chief reasons why cow's milk disagrees with us, and it is universally known, does not agree with us. The result is that Reid and Loring have recently called attention to the fact that milk is not, in its constitution, well adapted to the sustenance of adults—at least, it is not a complete food. It contains too large a proportion of albuminoids in relation to the hydrocarbons. Great numbers of persons are the victims of migraine, bilious or sick headache, debility of mind, depression of spirits, convulsions, and a variety of allied and associated symptoms in consequence of the frequent and unceasing habit of drinking milk. The common habit of drinking milk is a bad quality of still greater evil. The milk of an unadjusted state furnishes the stomach of very large and hard clots.—*Notes & Medicines*

## WILDE PICKING OAKUM.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1895.

How is Oscar Wilde bearing the strain of his new life?—In a story, *Poisonous Poppies*, that is a copy of the *New York World*, who is sketching the following scene:—

"I am terribly worried," said Mr. Wilde, "an interesting and one way terrible story it makes."

All the world knows how he broke down when the results of his trial came before him; how he was discovered by a surgeon in New York. A boy was the victim of a severe case, being left with the scalding sensations of the judge, with the bites and burns of his fellow-citizens, who he was sent to Penitentiary, the tallest and most savage of English prisons, there to be shorn and cast in the darkest morass and made ready for the treacherous."

A simple but effective remedy for sunstroke has been discovered by a surgeon in New York. A boy was the victim of a severe case, being left with the scalding sensations of the judge, with the bites and burns of his fellow-citizens, who he was sent to Penitentiary, the tallest and most savage of English prisons, there to be shorn and cast in the darkest morass and made ready for the treacherous."

A naturalist has been making some investigations in the fish ponds of Mr. Andrew, at Guildfield, with regard to the much debated question as to whether fish can communicate.

He has been feeding his fish with a mixture of fish oil and water, and has found that they will not eat another morsel unless it is fish.

"Well, I'm not a naturalist," said Mr. Andrew, "but I think it's true."

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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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T HE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co's Steamship

**"BENGAL"**

FROM LONDON, BOMBAY, COLOMBO,

AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out by Mark by which delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on cargo:

From London, &amp;c., ex. m. Agents.

From Paris, G. &amp; C. &amp; Co. Hongkong and

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M. To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 31st inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be affected by me in case whatever.

All damage packages must be left in the Consignee's possession of same given to the undersigned, when a representative of this Office will attend to examine them at 10 A.M. on the 30th and at 10 A.M. on the 31st inst., after which no claims will be recognized.

ALF. WOOLLEY.

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1895. [175]

## MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "AFRIDY"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,

MIDDLESBROUGH, AND

STEATS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all the Goods and all Goods remaining uncollected after the 2nd proximate will be subject to rent.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M. To-day.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left Godowns and all Goods remaining uncollected after the 2nd proximate will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 2nd proximate, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd proximate at 3 P.M.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARLILL &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1895. [1740]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

The Company's Steamship

**"CHELYDRA"**

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from consignee.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. of 23rd instant will be landed at the earliest risk, and expense into the Godowns at East Point.

No fire insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHEWS &amp; CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1895. [1784]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

The Company's Steamship

**"NIOBE"**

Captain F. Jager, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from consignee.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. To-day.

Any cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

All claims must be presented to the Undersigned and to the 2nd September, and all Goods remaining uncollected after the 2nd September will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd September, at 3 P.M.

No fire insurance has been effected.

BILLS MELCHERS &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1895. [1785]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**"OLDENBERG"**

The above-named steamer, having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Tea, and other Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will go to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M. To-day.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining uncollected after the 4th September will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd September, at 3 P.M.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1895. [1786]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**A TERRIBLE COUGH.**

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"Dear Sir—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I have done what I can. Your letters have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Slave had the opinion of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, an I think him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in one corner of the city, where you can't get a doctor to do it. The moment that it was done, he was exhausted, &amp; I was very weak and ill, but he had soothed, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty, as, sir, you only, J. HULL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Dear Dr. G. T. Smith, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.

"I have indeed great pleasure in giving my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital. It has been a great success, and I often receive letters from friends who have found it of great service. I often give it to my patients, and the Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. This I consider and most strongly recommend your Lozenge to the public who may suffer from Croup, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation—Your truly, GABRIEL M.D., R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

USE KEATING'S LOZ